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Mozambique identifies agents

The use of US embassies as CIA bases of operation in "friendly nations" was the cause of the capture of the US Embassy in Iran - the major press event of recent history. The American people have still not been given the facts of the case.

In the meantime, recent events in Mozambique - largely ignored by the US press - provide verification of the charges. The government of Mozambique, working through a counter-agent destroyed a CIA network operating from the US embassy.

Patricia F. Russel - CIA officer - Secretary to political section of embassy from mid-1980.

The group obtained information in the movement and activities of Mozambique president, its armed forces, foreign nationals working in Mozambique and African liberation movements.

Information provided to the CIA network by Alcides Chivite, who held an important post in the General Staff of the Mozambique armed forces, is credited with enabling the South African regime to carry out a successful terrorist attack on representatives of the African National Congress patriots living near the Mozambican capital city of Maputo.

In Johannesburg, General Constant Vijoer said the attack had been carried out by members of the South African Defense Force and was made possible by "irrefutable information from sources close to the ANC."

The South Africans who attacked the homes of ANC leaders near

Maputo arrived in trucks painted to look like Mozambique armed forces vehicles.

The magazine "Covert Action" denounced the way the US press reported on the explosion of the CIA agents from Mozambique. Although the government of Mozambique demonstrated the CIA's complicity in the South African attack which the ANC leaders were killed, news reports barely mentioned the terrorist incident. When reporting the explosion of the embassy officials, news accounts blamed the presence of workers from Cuba and other socialist nations as an excuse for CIA activity. The editors of "Covert Action" said such news reports, manipulated by the State Department in an effort to conceal CIA espionage and terrorist activities in Mozambique by playing up the specter of Cuban agents, part of the Reagan administration's strategy to free the CIA and the FBI to step up their work in the US and elsewhere.

On March 4th, Foreign Minister Joachim Alberto Chissano issued a stern warning to the US embassy regarding US intervention in the internal affairs of Mozambique. He charged that four US diplomats and 14 additional US citizens had been involved in espionage under diplomatic cover in Mozambique.

Those identified are:

Walter C. de Andrade - US State Department official who arrived in Mozambique in 1976 to recruit informants.

Frederick L. Wetering - second secretary in the US embassy and head of the spy network from 1975 to 1977.

Jimmy J. Kolker - CIA officer, embassy from 1975 to 1977.

Laverne L. Tate, Wetering's wife, collaborator.

Sandra A. Taber - CIA officer and administrative secretary in the Embassy's third secretary from 1977-1979.

James D. Smith - second secretary in embassy. Headed spy network from 1977 to 1980.

Barbara Smith - wife of James Smith, collaborator.

Shirley M. Smith - CIA officer. Officially the secretary of the political section of the embassy; registered as State Department official.

Frederick B. Lundahl - headed spy network when it was exposed. Held post of second secretary of embassy.

Louis L. Olliver, Jr. - CIA officer. Arrived in mid-1979 and held post of second secretary of embassy.

Ginger L. Olliver - wife of L. Olliver, CIA collaborator.

Arthur F. Russell - CIA officer. Arrived in 1980 and was head of communications for embassy.